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ACCOUNT  
OF THE 591. b. 26  
GRISONS: 6

OR, A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
Free and Independent Common-Wealth  
OF THE  
Three Rhætish Leagues.

With some Remarks relating to the  
CASE of Mr. MASNER. K.

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By JOHN LEONHARDI, W.  
a Minister and Native of that Country.

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L O N D O N:

Printed for J. Downing in Bartholomew-Close near  
West-Smithfield, and the German Bookseller near  
Somerset-House in the Strand, 1711.

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*The Contents*  

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**T H E**  
**C O N T E N T S**  
*of the*  
**O F T H E**  
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&c. of the Grisons.
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# ACCOUNT

OF THE

## GRISONS, &c.

**R** *Hætia* derives its Name from *The Name*  
*Rhetus*, the first Captain of  
 the ancient *Tuscans*, who lived  
 between the *Alps* and the  
 River *Po* in *Italy*, 588 Years before  
*Christ's* Incarnation, according to *J. P.*  
*Abelinus* his *Theatrum Europæum*; where  
 he saith; That this Captain designing  
 to enlarge the Borders of the *Tuscans*, or  
 as others more probably will have it,  
 willing to shake off the heavy Yoke of  
 the *Galls*, who at that time very much  
 oppress'd the *Tuscans*, came to settle in  
 the *Alps*, which proved to be *retia*, or  
 Nets and Snares to all who came in,  
 either to conquer the Country, or to  
 pass through it without their leave:  
 For being once in, they never could,  
 by



by reason of the straight and narrow Passes, find their way out again.

*Origine.*

The Germans call'd 'em *die Grauen*, or Grey, because of the many grey People that lived to a very old Age; and from their first and ancient Confederacy, are call'd, *die Graubundter*, which might be rendred in English, the *Old Grey Leagues*.

*The Scituation.*

That which is now call'd *Rhetia*, (for the Boundaries of the ancient *Rhetia* reach'd as far as *Augsburg*) lies between *Germany*, *Italy* and *Switzerland*, and is full of high Mountains and deep Vallies, from whence also spring both the *Rhine* and the *Inn*. But tho' this Country is furrounded with very high Mountains, and hath none but very straight and narrow Passages, so that 10 can keep off 100, 100 a 1000, &c. Yet it hath nevertheless a great many pleasant, fruitful and populous Vallies and Plains.

*Confederacy, Government, and Liberty.*

*Rhetia* consists of three Leagues: (1.) The Grey League. (2.) The League of the *House of God*. (3.) The League of the *Ten Jurisdctions*. These entred into an Eternal League at *Wazarol*, in the Year 1471, to which they obliged themselves by an Oath, That they should all equally enjoy one common

mon Liberty, and have Power to make such Laws and Rights as they thought proper for themselves, and to alter them at Pleasure; as also to choose a President, a Secretary, and a Deputy, who shou'd be obliged to take the Oath of Fidelity.

Every League consists of several Communities, which enjoy the very same Liberty, constitute their own Magistrates within themselves, make their own Laws, and have the Power of Life and Death: So that no Community is before or after, nor depends upon the other, neither is distinguish'd on account of Authority, but Order only, and the Vote of the last, is of the same Weight with that of the first; and every Community may in a certain Sense be look'd upon as an absolute Common-Wealth; of which *B. de Casut* saith: There is no Constitution nor Form of Government in the World comparable to that of the *Grisons*.

And this was purely owing to their Exerting themselves, and taking up Arms in defence of oppress'd Innocence, against the Tyrannical Proceedings of their Superiours. For not only the Counts, Barons and Castellans, but also their Menial Ser-

Servants, treated the People with much Cruelty and Barbarity: As for Instance: Count *Donat* of *Watz*, entertain'd three hungry Boors very nicely, and forc'd them to eat almost more than they were able, and then commanded one of 'em to cut Wood, another to Walk very fast, and the third to Sleep; two or three Hours after, he order'd 'em to be ript up, to see which of 'em had digested his Food best.

Another Man in *Guardawall*, order'd a fair young Virgin to be brought him by her Father, who was a Shoemaker, and would in his presence have ravish'd her, but was dispatch'd with a Knife which the Shoe-maker took out of his Sleeve.

These and many other such like horrid and inhumane Proceedings, gave a handle to 'em to seek their Liberty; some by force of Arms, others purchas'd it with Money, and others had it given them, &c. And the beginning of the League and Common-wealth being thus laid, it was afterwards compleated at *Wazarol*: But since that time, they have often undergone many Hardships; especially from the Year 1620, (in which happen'd the known  
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Rebellion of the Popish Subjects in the *Valteline*, the Counties of *Clavenna* and *Bormio*, as also their bloody Massacre, in which their Rage and Fury reach'd not only their Fellow-Citizens, but also the Protestant Magistrates) to 1639; in which not only the Land of the Subjects, but the Governing Country *Bormio* too, was forc'd to feel the various and sad Fortune of War; the *Imperial* Forces on one hand, and the *Spanish* on the other, laying all Waste with Fire and Sword, so that not only the *Valteline* was torn away from its Lawful Masters, but the Affairs of the whole Country seem'd once and again to be within a hair's breadth of utter Ruine and Destruction; insomuch that they were forc'd to engage their Enemy nine times in one Year; but they always, by God's help, got the Victory, tho' they were but 4000 against 15000. The Wife of one of the latter thinking to draw some of the *Grisons* Blood out of the River, (which became red with the Blood of the Slain) took up the Head of her own Husband in her Pail.

Among the Heroes of that time, *Benedictus de Fontana* deserves immortal Praise, who being wounded, and fight-

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ing with his Bowels in one hand, and Sword in t'other, mightily animated others: But these things only by the by. And now to proceed.

The *Grey* or *upper League*, so call'd from its Scituation at the Source of the *Rhine*, and the *First*, because at *Trons*, (where the President of that League is still chosen every Year the 23<sup>d</sup> of *April*, in the open Air, under a Tiel-Tree) they first enter'd into a Confederacy: It has Eight great Bayliwicks or Jurisdctions, four whereof are above, and four below the Wood; those above are *Disentiss*, *Lugnetz*, *Waltenspurg*, and *Gruop*; those below are the *Boden*, *Tufis*, *Rheinwald*, and *Mixaxerthal*: These Eight have under them 22 lesser ones, viz. *Disentiss*, *Lugnetz*, *Gruop*, *Flimbs*, *Waltenspurg*, *Ratzuns*, *Ubersaxen*, *Laax*, *Rheinwald*, *Schams*, *Tufis*, *Heintzenberg*, *Schloewis*, *Hohentrins*, *Tamins*, *Wals*, *Saffien*, *Tschapina*, *Tenna*, *Misax*, *Rusle*, *Calanka*; which send 28 Deputies to the General Dyet, besides a President, a Secretary, and a Messenger.

The Cathedral League, or the League of the *House of God*, so named, because of the Episcopal Seat, by the Ancients call'd *God's House*, is there, has Eleven great Communities, which are again divided into 21 lesser ones, and nam'd as follows: The City *Coire*, *Bregall* above  
and



and below the Gate, *Furstenau, Oberhalbstein, Tiefencasten, Ober-Engadin, Ortenstein, Bergun, Oberwatz, Unter-Engadin.* The four Villages, *Puschlau, Remus, Schlins, Stalla, Affers* and *Munsterthal*, send to the Dyet 23 Deputies, besides a President, a Secretary, and a Messenger.

The League of the *Ten Jurisdictions*, so called from the ten Communities of which it consists, *viz. Davos, Closter, Castelser-Affizes, Shiersher, and Saeviser-Affizes, Mayensfeld*, inner and outer *Belfort, Chur-Walden, Schalfick, and Langwis*, which send to the Dyet 15 Deputies, besides a President, Secretary, and a Messenger.

Altho' this League sends fewer Votes to the Dyet, as has been above hinted, yet it enjoys the same Liberties with the other two Leagues, and has a third part of all the Revenues common to the Three Leagues, and of all the Offices and Benefices, as well as Taxes and Expences in time of War; which I pray God to avert.

Every Community has several Villages belonging to it, tho' more to one than to another; among which, in some Matters relating to their Laws, there is a Difference; one having more Offices and Revenues than another, yet no Vil-



lage of the free *Grisons* is subject to another; and those that have more Revenues and Benefices than others, have more Expences too.

An Inhabitant of any Town or Village, tho' poor and mean, so he be but honest, is as free, and has his Vote, not only in Things relating to the Town or Village in which he lives, and of which he is a *Denison*, or Freeman, but also in Matters that concern his own Community or Jurisdiction, and his own League; nay, all the Three Leagues, even the whole Republick of *Rhætia*, as well as the richest and most honourable Man, whether of the Clergy or Laity, if he be upwards of *Sixteen* Years of Age. This is the Reason, why it is reckon'd one of the worst of Punishments, if any one, for some Crime or Misdemeanour, be declared by the Magistrate dishonest, and depriv'd of his Vote, Sword, and Dignity. Hence it also happens, that Disturbance and Confusions are raised by unreasonable and foolish Persons, who abuse their Liberty, and think they may do any Thing.

The Presidents, Secretaries, and Messengers of the Leagues, are Yearly chosen, and changed by the Votes of  
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of every Community, sent by their Deputies, to the Places of Election: But the Magistrates of every Community, consisting of the Counsellours of each Village, are in many Places chang'd but every Two Years, in some seldomer; and where there is still better Order, never; but those that behave themselves well, continue in their Post as long as they live.

The ordinary Dyets are held once every Year, presently after *Bartholomew-tide* alternately; that is, one Year at *Ilantz*, in the grey League; another at *Coire*, in the Cathedral League; a third Year at *Davos*, in the League of the Ten Jurisdictions: At which Places are also held particular Meetings of every League. At the ordinary or general Dyets, the President of that League, in which the Dyet is held, gathers the Votes; and at the particular Ones, the Head or chief Man does the same.

But as to the extraordinary and general Dyets, they are always held at *Coire*, by Reason of the Convenience of the Place, it being in the very Heart of *Rhætia*, where the Archive of the whole Republick is kept; and whither those Things, that are sent by Foreign Princes and Common-wealths, to the  
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Republick of *Rhætia*, are transmitted to the common President, Citizen, and Counsellour of *Coire*, (who is chosen by Lot out of the Two, that are chosen by the League out of the Senate of *Coire*, and is sworn) who always lives at *Coire*, and presently communicates what is sent to him, to the Heads or Presidents of the Leagues.

To the extraordinary Meetings are call'd, by the Presidents of the Leagues, some, not all (yet by Turns, according to Order) of the Deputies or Speakers of the Communities, an equal Number, in proportion to the Leagues.

It may be easily known, by the Heads of the Leagues, or their Secretaries, when such Meetings are held, *Eight*, *Fifteen*, or more Days before they are kept; and then Letters may be given to them, and Business laid before 'em without Charge; but if a Meeting must be call'd by the Heads and Chiefs of the Leagues, to open and to read the Letters, or to propose some Cause; then he that sends such Letters must pay the Charges and Salaries of the Deputies.

What Things are transacted in the Dyets and Assemblies, are sent, by the Secretary of the President of every League, to all the Communities, whose  
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Approbations are desir'd, in order to make them valid. For since the highest Power (Politically speaking) is vested in the Communities, and the People, so that if any one does any Thing against the Common-wealth, the Communities order a Censure upon the offending Person; Nay, more than that, there lies an Appeal from the Leagues, Meetings, and Dyets to the Communities. The Deputies of the Communities, at the Dyets and Assemblies, can order nothing, but as far as their Instructions from the Communities, according to the Plurality of Votes, go. For when the Presidents of the Leagues will call a Dyet, or an extraordinary Meeting out of the Communities, they are bound to notify the Reasons and Intentions of the Convocation, to the Communities; and when they are to order the Magistrates of the Communities to be their Deputies, they are oblig'd to give Notice to the People, and to collect the Votes of every Clergyman and Layman, that is an honest Son of his Country, and is coming to the Assembly so call'd together. From whence it is plain, that all the *Rhætiens* are Masters and Lords of their Liberty and Independence, tho' they all have  
 not

not so much Riches and Monies; of which, the *English* and *Dutch*, because of their better Opportunities and Advantages for Trade and Merchandize, have more; but the *Grisons*, if they have a mind to be rich, are forc'd (for want of the foresaid Opportunities and Conveniencies) to seek for it out of their own Country, either by Merchandice, the Sword, or Labour.

Nevertheless, by giving to other Powers, faithful, sturdy, and brave Soldiers, and good Troops, or granting 'em Passes through their Territories, or hindring and stopping their Enemies, they do them much greater Services, than by giving the largest Sums of Money to any State or Republick.

That the Republick of the *Grisons* may remain free, and its Borders and Passes not lie open 'to every one, is not only of vast Advantage to the *Grisons* and the *Swiss*, but also to all the Potentates of *Europe*: And upon that Account, the King of *France*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Commonwealth of *Venice*, *Switzerland* and the *Netherlands*, have industriously, and that secretly and openly, by friendly Treatments and by force,

Force of Arms, at the Time of our Commotions (in which *Spain* had got the *Valteline* into its Hands) sought to restore the *Valteline* to the *Grisons*, and to keep their whole Country free, which they also have commendably obtain'd. This very Thing was afterwards done by the *Empire* and *Spain*, when *France* was endeavouring to obtain too great a Power and Force in the *Valteline*.

Since none can be ignorant what Advantage it is to *Italy* and *Germany*, (especially in time of War) and what Disadvantage to other Powers, to have the *Grisons* their Friends, and to have their Passes open; therefore the Emperour maintains there an Ambassadour, the Queen of *Great Britain* a Secretary, and *France* an Interpreter, not without considerable Charge and Expence. For altho' the Republick of the *Grisons*, is not so rich, so great and powerful, as that of the united Provinces of *Venice*, and others; yet in the present Posture of Affairs, by keeping the Avenues and Passes well, and standing Neuter, (not to speak of other Things) they do eminent Services to many Potentates; and hence it is, that their Friendship is not despised or neglected, either by one or the

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the other Power, but cultivated and honour'd, and their Neutrality very much esteem'd.

As for the Christian Religion, it is said, that one St. *Lucius*, an *Englishman*, preached and spread it first in *Rhætia*. At this Time the free Liberty and Exercise of both the Protestant and Roman Catholick Religion is there establish'd by fundamental Laws, from the time of their first Confederacy, and confirm'd by Oath, with these Conditions subjoin'd: That no Foreigner, who has not been examined and admitted by one or other of the Synods, is qualify'd to serve the Church; and also, that if any one of the Ministry offends in any one point against the Law of the Country, such Offender, as well as any other Native of the *Grisons*, be punish'd by the Magistrate.

Of three parts of the *Grisons*, two are of the Reformed or Protestant Religion, and the rest are *Roman* Catholicks.

Of the Reformation in the *Grisons* Country, the Famous Dr. *Anbornius*, a *Swiss*, has wrote very largely; to whom also is owing the Relation of the Snows which are above a Man's Height, and cover the Hills and Dales for several Months together; as also of the Labines,

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or vast Heaps of Snow which descend from the Mountains with a prodigious Force and unspeakable Swiftneſs, breaking down and eradicating the highest and thickeſt Pines and Larix-Trees, razing Walls ſeveral Foot thick, filling up deep Valleys, and making 'em even, and drifting ſo vaſtly, that the Heaps of Snow are deeper than the loſtieſt Towers are high. From him we have alſo the Account of the Ice of many Years; nay, (as it is believ'd) of ſome Ages, that is above a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, and above a quarter of a Mile thick, which would load a whole Fleet, if they could come near, as alſo of its Hardneſs, Colour, and Chinks or Cracks; That Ice is called in the German, *Glatſcher*, and in the Rhetish Language *Vadrets*. In one of theſe happen'd that ſad Accident, Anno 1698, in the Month of *Auguſt*, to *Martin Lexius*, my very well beſov'd Auditor; who hunting after wild Goats, happened to light upon ſuch Ice as was but newly cover'd with Snow, he fell into it Ten Fathom deep, and Two in Water, and ſo was kill'd: This happen'd on a *Friday*, being found the *Sunday* after, he was on *Monday* drawn out with Ropes, and on *Tueſday* buried. The Ice was ſo

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hard,

hard, that he that was let down with a Rope about his Body, and another in his Hand to draw the dead Man out, could not with an Ax make a Place for both, but only for one Foot to stand upon. The Ice is of a green Colour, so that when the Rays of the Sun glance on it, it shines like a most bright and polish'd Looking-Glass. The same Gentleman gives an Account of the Lakes on the highest Mountains, that are furnish'd with the best *Trouts*, as the common Fish of the Country. Upon the Ice whereof both Natives and Foreigners travel ordinarily for several Months, with Horses and Sledges heavy laden. As also of the great Plenty of the clearest Chrystals, of the wild Goats, of the *Alpine* Murmelins, of many Minerals, of warm Baths, medicinal Waters, and other most wholesome Springs and Herbs. Dr. Bartholomew B. Planta, in the Year 1704, at *Samaden* in the upper *Engadine*, told me, that one Cow alone in our *Alps*, eats as many Herbs in one Day, as might in other Places be sold, to those that knew them, for more than the Cow it self is worth; This is the Reason, why the Butter and Cheese of those Two Months, in which the Hills are

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cover'd with Flowers, is sold dearer than all that is made in the other Months.

Of more Remains of the Deluge, and other Curiosities and Rarities of *Rhetia*, together with other remarkable Things, you may be inform'd in the most famous Dr. *Sheuchzerus* his Description of his Travels over the *Alps*, who is Dr. of Physick at *Zurich*, and Fellow of the Royal Society at *London*, a most sagacious and expert Naturalist, and therefore called the *Pliny* of *Switzerland*, my very worthy Friend, who for these Reasons made several Journies into the Country of the *Grisons*. This Book is printed for *H. Clements*, at the *Half-Moon* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, 1708.

Altho' the Communities or Villages of the *Grisons*, (excepting *Coire*, the Mannor or Lordship of *Majellan*, the four Villages, *Tufis* and *Taminio*) have no Vines yet they have for a reasonable Price, very good and wholesome Wine from the *Valtelline*, which is subject to them; for *Sprecherus* asserts, that the *Valtelline* can sell every Day 300 Hog-heads, and yet have enough for its self. What must it be able to afford now, since from that Time the Vines are so much increased?

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The *Grisons* might have Grain enough, if they would, according to the commendable Example of *England*, till their Country, and sow more Corn, that so one Community might serve another. For the Communities, and Villages, scituated on the Tops of the Mountains, and in the Woody Vales, tho' they have not Barley enough, yet they have more than enough of Flesh, Butter, and Cheese, which many eat instead of Bread, and drink Milk and Water instead of Wine, and are stronger and lustier than many that live in the domestick Valleys: And they all have the Liberty of hunting wild Goats, Hares, Partridges, &c. together with the Privilege of fishing.

As to the Length and Breadth of *Rhætia*, few would believe that it were of such an Extent, as it would be found to be, if all the habitable and inhabitable, accessible and inaccessible Places were carefully surveyed; for the uninhabited, barren, and inaccessible Places in many Villages, are more in Number, and bigger than the inhabited, fruitful, and accessible Ones, as appears from the Map of *Rhætia*, which this Month (God willing) is to come out, Enlarged and corrected at *Amsterdam*. Several have written of *Rhætia*, as *Tschudius*,

*dus, Abelinus, Cornelius Danckerts, Gu-  
lerus, Campellus, among whom Spreche-  
rus has composed a Chronology of  
Rbatia; the Epitome, or general Index  
of which, is as follows.*

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*An Epitome, or general Index on  
Sprecherus's Chronology of Rhætia.*

### C H A P. I.

**W**HEREIN he shews, that the  
*Tusfans*, under the Conduct of  
*Rhætus*, their Leader, betook them-  
selves to the *Alps*, and enlarged their  
Limits and Boundaries. That the old  
*Alps*, by *Rhætus* called *Rhætia*, is de-  
scribed according to its Borders; and  
at the same time whatever happen'd  
memorable under the old *Roman Em-  
perours*, to the Death of the Emperour  
*Augustus*, and further after *Augustus* to  
the Kingdom or Empire of the *Francks*,  
is here set down.

### C H A P. II.

You have what happen'd worthy to  
be remembred, under the Empire of the  
*Francks and Germans*, till the Year 1474.

CHAP.



## C H A P. III.

Is the Description of Two Wars, waged by the *Grisons*, viz. of the *Swabian* against the Emperour *Maximilian*, and of the *Musian* against *John Jacob Mediginen*, in the Year 1525, and 1531.

## C H A P. IV.

An Account of the Wars in which the *Grisons* served their Confederate Princes, until our Time, viz. An. 1645.

## C H A P. V.

1. Contains the Confederacy, the Three Common Leagues enter'd into, in the Year 1471. 2. The Leagues with the *Switzers*, and neighbouring Princes. 3. The fundamental Laws of the *Rhætiens*, and Administration of the Government, with other Things worth our Knowledge.

## C H A P. VI.

Is contained the original Description of the upper, first, or grey League, according to their Communities; as also of the Cathedral League, or League of the House of God; and also the Third, viz. the League of the ten Jurisdctions. Moreover of the Lordship of *Haldenstein*, together

gether with an Index of the Names of the Bishops of *Coire*, of the Abbots of *Dissentis* and *St. Luci*; as also of the Presidents of every League, and the Sheriffs of *Mayensfelt*, every Thing in its proper Place and Order.

### C H A P. VII.

Is given a Description of the Counties *Bormio*, *Valtelline*, and *Chiavenna*, and the just Pretension of the Three Leagues upon them; as also of their Acquisition of them, and Administration in them, with an Index of the Names of the Sheriffs.

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An ABSTRACT out of the  
*Voluminous Fundamental Laws of*  
*the Grisons.*

#### *The Introduction,*

WE the Presidents of the Three *Rhætish* Leagues, together with the Deputies of all the honourable Communities, and common Jurisdictions of the Three free Leagues; To all in general, and every one of the Burgers and Patriots of the free Country

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of *Rhetia* in particular, make known; that as God Almighty, by the Fortitude of our pious Ancestors, has granted us the greatest Liberty of Body and Soul in this our Estate; And as they have made several good and wholesome Laws, for their and our Preservation and Advantage, to the strict Observance whereof, they have bound themselves. Therefore We also (since all humane Affairs are subject to time and chance) have, upon mature Deliberation, and their Consent and Authority, made the following Laws, against the dangerous and malicious Transgressions of some, whose seditious Designs tend to nothing, but the utter Subversion of our Country. To the inviolable Observation of these Laws, We have, by Oath, obliged ourselves, and all our Posterity, as long as the World shall stand.

In the first Article, the common Liberty of both the *Protestant* and *Roman Catholick* Religion is asserted, the Liberty, Synodical Laws and Rights of the Clergy in both Parties confirmed, and the Methods how the Differences about Religion are to be decided, *viz.* no otherwise than by the Verdict and Sentences according to the Statutes of every



every Community, is likewise signified.

*Secondly*, 'Tis enacted, that no Alliance is to be made without the Knowledge, Counsel, and Approbation of our Confederates.

*Thirdly*, No League alone is allow'd to begin a War, unknown or against the Advice and Will of the Two other Leagues.

The other Articles shew how the Quarrels and Debates arising between one and the other Community, between one and the other League, or between one or two Leagues and the other, are to be decided in a friendly Manner, by an equal Number of Judges on every side.

*Of the Alliances with Foreign Princes  
and States.*

**I**N the Year 1497. the upper *Grisons*, or the *Grey League*, enter'd into a perpetual Alliance with the Seven ancient Cantons of *Switzerland*, viz. *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Zug*, and *Glarus*.

Anno 1498. The Cathedral League was made.

An. 1590. The League of the Ten Jurisdictions with *Zurich* and *Glarus* did commence.

An. 1500. The Emperour *Maximilian* enter'd into an hereditary Union of 20 Years, with the Three Leagues.

An. 1518. This hereditary Union was renew'd for ever, upon Condition that every one of the Three *Grisons* should receive 200 Florins yearly on *St. Martin's Day*, besides the free Importation of Corn and Salt.

An. 1602. The perpetual Alliance was made between the Three Leagues, and the Canton of *Bern*.

An. 1603. With the Republick of *Venice* for Ten Years.

An. 1639. Sept 3. At *Milan* a perpetual Alliance and Confederacy was concluded, between *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*, and the Three *Rhetish* Leagues; by Virtue of which, a true and lasting Peace, and a perpetual hereditary good Neighbourhood was established, between the said King of *Spain*, and all his Dominions on one Side, and the Three Leagues on the other Side, and all their Subjects: This was confirmed by a solemn Oath, with a special

cial Promise, that each should assist the other, if either the one or the other should, clandestinely or openly, be disturbed by any one.

*In this Alliance, among other Articles, these following are stipulated or comprehended.*

I. **T**HAT there shall be a free and uninterrupted Liberty of Trade and Commerce between the Countries of both Parties, themselves and their Subjects, without excepting or restraining any Person whatsoever.

II. That the King, to shew his Royal Bounty, Love and Affection to the Three Confederates, will cause 1500 Crowns, at 6 *Milan* Livers each, of good current Money, to be yearly paid into the common Treasury, in the Town of *Coire*, constantly at *Easter*.

It is moreover, the King's Pleasure to maintain Two young Men of each of the Three *Rhatian* Allies, at the Schools of *Milan* or *Pavia*, there to be instructed in the Knowledge of Languages and Virtue, and to allow 70 Crowns of the said Value, for keeping of each of the aforesaid Three Scholars, who are obliged



liged to come personally to study at the Places abovementioned.

IV. If any Difference should arise betwixt the King, or any one of the Confederates, or betwixt any particular Person of either Party and the King, or the Three Allies; in such a Case shall both Parties, or the particular Persons of one Side as well as the other, make choice of Two honest Men from amongst themselves, who shall immediately meet at the Town *Cleffen*, and being discharged of their former Oath by their Magistrates, they shall be particularly sworn Juries, (or Umpires) for deciding such Differences; and if those Four should happen not to agree in their Verdict, but equally divide upon the Matter; then another Person shall be chosen by Lot, to be the Foreman (or Arbitrator) who, having taken his Oath, shall, agreeing with one or other, decide the Cause. The same Foreman shall be first discharged of his Oath, and more particularly sworn for that Purpose; and whatever he shall thus determine, is to be of Force, and to stand good without Contradiction.

*An. 1706. December 6.* An Alliance was concluded between the most serene Republick of *Venice*, and the *Rhatians*.

*An.*

An. 1707. May 5. Besides the Confederacy with the old Seven Cantons of *Switzerland*, a particular and perpetual Alliance was agreed to by the Republick of *Zurich* and that of *Rhætia*.

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### *Of the Embassies of the Grisons.*

**S***Precherus, Bucelinus*, and others, relate many Instances of the Embassies sent to the *Grisons*, and of those they sent to others. Of which I'll relate here but few, to make it appear, that the *Rhærian* Republick is such, as the Title-page of this Description represents it.

### *Those of others sent to the Grisons.*

**A***NNO 1564. Charles IX. King of France*, sent his Envoy *Pomponius Belleureus*, to prevail with the *Grisons* to renew their Alliance with him. And *Philip II. King of Spain*, sent his Envoy *Don Auguisciola*, to press them to his Alliance.

An. 1598. The Republick of *Venice* sent *Alex. Amardus* their Envoy, to desire their Alliance.

An.

An. 1604. The King of Spain sent *Podemanno* his Envoy; *Vericus de Vico*, Envoy of the King of France, being in *Rhætia* at the same time.

An. 1607. *Carolus Paschal*, the King of France's Envoy, tarried in *Rhætia*, where he died, An. 1615.

In the last Century, several Spanish Envoys, as the *Dons Casati*, and others; and about the latter End of the last, and the Beginning of this Century, some French Interpreters and Envoys have, for some Years together, resided in *Rhætia*.

Their Majesties, the Emperour and Queen of Great Britain, have, and do still honour our Country with their Envoys.

### The Legations sent from the Grisons to others.

**A**NNO 1591. *John de Salis* was sent as Envoy to the Republick of Venice.

An. 1602. The *Rhætians* sent an Embassey to the Republick of Bern.

1606. To *Henry IV.* King of France and Navarre. In the last Century they sent several Embassies into Spain, to Vi-



*Vienna, Insprug, and Milan, mentioned in the publick News. At this Time they have still their Envoy at the Hague, who also was here in England not long ago, and of whom more hereafter.*

*The most memorable Transactions, that happen'd An. 1707. about the Passage of the Troops of the High Allies, amongst others are these.*

The high Allies being very desirous of the Passage of their Troops through the Territories of the *Grisons*, which could not be obtain'd by the Imperial Envoy, Monsieur *Wensar* alone; Mr. *Stanyan*, Her Britannick Majesty's Envoy came to his Assistance the latter End of *January 1707*. These Two Envoys, by their Industry, Prudence, and Dexterity, both in publick and in private, obtain'd their Desire, *March 13*.

Neither was the Passage (in regard of the Neutrality) deny'd to those who went out of *Italy* through *Rhetia*.

The said Passage was granted, out of pure Affection and Love, by the Plurality of Votes of the several Communities, upon the following Conditions:

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The

*The Emperour and Her Britanick  
Majesty's Promises to the Rhetian  
Confederates.*

**T**HE desired and obtained free Passage here mentioned, has been concluded and agreed upon, not from any Obligation, (as it has been reported) but out of pure Respect and Affection, and upon no other Terms and Conditions, than those of their own present and future Security.

I. That his Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and the States of *Holland* will warrant and indemnify the laudable *Rhetian* Republick from all Dangers, hostile Invasions and Disturbances, and punctually make good whatsoever Charges and Losses may unexpectedly accrue to the same soon or late, on the Account of the said free Passage. And if the Republick should be attacked, molested, or disturbed for granting the aforesaid free Passage; they will, upon Notice thereof, readily and speedily support and assist the same, with Men and Money, and supply it with all that is requisite

quisite, and at no Time forsake or withdraw from it.

II. And as his Imperial Majesty has given repeated Assurances to the laudable *Rhætian* Republick, duly to observe the hereditary Union in all its particulars; It is hereby again promised and assured, that the same shall be strictly observed for the future; and those new Customs, Imposts, and Incumbrances, that heretofore, to the Prejudice of these Countries, have been laid upon Salt, Corn, Brandy, &c. shall be immediately taken off, and they no more hereafter charged therewith: But according to the Tenour of the hereditary Union, the Passages and Roads shall be left free and open for the bringing in to the Countries, Corn, Salt, &c. and not in the least stop'd or hinder'd; promising withal that the Arrears of the Annat-Money (yearly Subsidies) shall be paid within Six Years time.

III. His Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and their high Mightinesses the States General, promise, not only that the laudable *Rhætian* States shall be upon advantageous and beneficial Terms, included in the Peace hereafter to be made; but likewise to commit it in such a Manner, to the Mediation of *England*



and *Holland*, (which the laudable Republick hereby desires, and is promis'd by the Envoy of *England*) that the said Republick may be effectually assisted, upon any succeeding Innovation of the *Milan* Capitulation, to obtain of the then Possessor of the Dukedom of *Milan*, better and more advantageous Conditions, the Payment of the remaining Subsidies, and due Satisfaction of all other Pretensions, &c.

. All this, and that the Ratification of his Imperial Majesty, shall be procured within Three, or at farthest Four Weeks Time, and that from *England* in Ten Weeks, or as soon as possible; the then nominated Envoys have, in behalf of their respective Principals, given full Assurance of, and with their Hands and hereditary Seals confirm'd and corroborated. *Chur. the 12. Mart. 1707.*

If any one should desire a larger Account of this Matter, he may have it by Word of Mouth from the Reverend Mr. *Wernndley*, a Minister of the Church of *England*, who was Chaplain and Secretary to his Excellency Mr. *Stanyan*, Her Majesty's Envoy at *Zurich*, and knoweth very well how much I have been instrumental in procuring the

the Passage of those Troops; all which I can prove both by the Imperial and the *British* Envoys Hands and Seals.

1. His Excellency the Envoy *P. de Salis*, is descended from the most noble and ancient Family of that Name; his Parents as well as his Ancestors having been true *Patres Patriæ*, which Character he himself deserves, as well as any of our Nation, having acquitted himself here in *London*, at the *Hague*, where he still resides, and in all other Occurrences at home and abroad, with that Candour, Generosity, and Dexterity, that he is esteem'd of all who love true Honour, Generosity, and Prudence, and is belov'd by all that know him; so that he is a great Ornament both to his Family, and to the whole Nation of the *Grisons*, being Colonel of the Cathedral, and Envoy of all the Three Leagues of the *Grisons*.

2. The noble and generous Mr. *Thomas Masner*, whose Case the News for several Months have taken much Notice of, is a Burgher and Senator at *Coire*, Sheriff of *Mayensfeld*, his Imperial Majesty's Commissary; and has had the Honour to be Knighted by Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, at present not

not a little afflicted for the Confinement of his only Son.

There are not many, I suppose, amongst the *Grisons*, who do not wish with me the Release of the young Mr. *Mafner*, tho' there are many who would have Mr. *Mafner* Sen. punish'd for apprehending the Grand Prior of *France*, within the Borders of *Ratzun*, without the Leave of the said Community; not that they do design to favour the King of *France* more than the *Emperour* and Queen of *Great Britain* (as some either out of Ignorance or Malice judge, whereby they endeavour to render the *Grisons* odious in the Eyes of the High Allies) but that the said Community and every Member thereof, may be preserved in their Liberty and Property. And as the Members of all the Communities are under a solemn Oath to maintain the Liberty of every Community, so the Members of this Community, as Mr. *Bianchi* in his Book publish'd at *London* 1710, by *J. Knapton*, at the *Crown* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, saith, are effectually free, and have their Suffrage equally with the other Communities, independent on the Envoy. The memorable History which his Lordship, the present Bishop  
of



of *Sarum*, being an Eye-Witness of the same, relates in the Account of his *Travels* through *Switzerland*, of this Community and its Members, sets this Matter in a true Light. His Words are these: " One *Travers* bought it of the  
 " Emperour in the Year 1679. He enter'd upon the Rights of the Ancient  
 " Barons, which were specified in an Agreement made between him and  
 " his Peasants, and was confirm'd by the Emperour. *Travers* made many In-  
 " croachments upon the Privileges of his Subjects, who upon that made  
 " their Complaints to the League. But *Travers* would have the Matter  
 " judg'd at *Inspruck*; and the Emperour supported him in his Pretension, and  
 " sent an Agent to the Dyet. *An. 1685*, in the Month of *September*, I was pre-  
 " sent when he had his Audience, in which there was nothing but general  
 " Complements. But the Dyet stood firm to their Constitution, and asserted,  
 " that the Emperour had no Authority to judge in that Matter, which belong'd  
 " only to them; so *Travers* was forc'd to drop his Pretensions. *Pag. 60 and 70*  
 in *Dr. Burnet*, now Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, his *Travels*; Printed in the Year  
 1708.

By which it appears, how firm the *Grisons* stand to their Oath, in maintaining the Liberty of this Community of *Ratzun*. What has happen'd these six Months since my Absence, I do not so well know, because I can't give overmuch Credit to the News we have from thence, it being so precarious, and oftentimes contradictory, that I had rather suspend my Judgment, than assert any Thing positively. In the mean time, I heartily wish the Liberty of young Mr. *Masner*, whom I know very well; neither do I envy that of the Grand Prior, so Mr. *Masner* has but his, and that, for the Satisfaction of all the Confederates, and especially the Neutral *Grisons*; against whom (in Regard to the Law of God and Nations) *France* it self has nothing to object, whatever they may mutter against them, either out of Partiality, or not knowing the Ground of the Business, or because they love neither God, Justice, nor common Peace and Quiet.

I could communicate more of this Matter to the Ears of my worthy Patrons, than for several Reasons I think proper to insert in this Paper, though, as a free *Grison*, for the Good of the common Cause, I should not be ashamed

ed openly and freely to speak my Mind before any publick Assembly of the *Grifons*, as I have done more than once by word of Mouth, and in Writing; which I can prove by many unquestionable Testimonies, partly printed, partly under the Hands and Seals of creditable Persons.

3. If I should, according to custom, celebrate the Piety, Learning, Humanity, Charity, and uncommon Beneficence of that illustrious Lady *Hortensia* of *Moos*, by Descent *de Salis*, I might appear to many as a Flatterer, and yet not do Justice to Her Character, of which the most useful Books publish'd by Her, and her Letters written to the most August Queen of *Great Britain*, which are full of devout Wishes for the Preservation of Her Majesty's most Sacred Person, and which Her Majesty is graciously pleas'd to read and keep, do abundantly testify. It won't be improper to insert here a Passage of a Letter writ by the famous *Jacob*, a *Moos* at this Time, the most worthy President of the *Rhærisch* Synod to a certain *English* Gentleman, who is very well known and belov'd for his Piety, Prudence, and Experience, acquired by his several Years Travels, and by the Conversation and Corre-

E spondence



spondence with learned Men, his Words  
 are these: " You have heard, without  
 " doubt, of my Lady de *Salis* her Fa-  
 " ther's Death: This indeed would be  
 " a sensible Loss to us, if it was not  
 " made up by the Comfort left us  
 " by his worthy Sons, who are the  
 " true Heirs of his uncommon Vir-  
 " tues. The said Lady, his Daughter,  
 is, after her Nine Years Absence, re-  
 turned to us. God has made her an  
 Instrument of his Glory, to the Con-  
 fusion of Errors on many Occasions,  
 in a Country full of Darkness, where,  
 as well her Father as her two Brothers  
 have served the publick. She has been  
 receiv'd by us with a general Satisfa-  
 ction. The Grace of God has in-  
 creased her Talent by Age and Expe-  
 rience, she being continually employ-  
 ed in the Exercise of Piety and Cha-  
 rity, which are her particular De-  
 lights.

An Account of her Life will shortly  
 be publish'd at large.

4. Of those Grisons who have been naturalized here in England.

I. **M**After *John Jenatzius* of *Samaden* who, for above these Twenty Years, has honourably and faithfully served Her Majesty, and Her Predecessors in the Foot and Horse Guards, in which Service he still continues.

II. Mr. *Jacob Razer*, of *Zatz*, who with his Companion Mr. *Peter Delabertauche* of *Sancerne* in *Berry*, was the first, that with a great deal of Pains, Labour, Charges, and no small Hazard too had the *Valteline* or *Rhatian* Wine (because the *Valteline*, as well as the Counties of *Bormio* and *Clavenna* is subject to *Rhatia*) brought over Hills and Dales, and so by Sea transported to *England*.

III. Mr. *Darius Baravicinus a Capellis* of *Silio*, a young Man of Twenty Years of Age, who is well versed in the *Rhatish*, *Italian*, *Latin*, *French*, *German*, and *English* Languages, and fit for a Secretary. His pious Ancestors

stors suffer'd very much in the Rebellion for the Confession of the Gospel, some of whom were either kill'd, driven out of the *Valteline*, or plunder'd and rob'd of all their Possessions and Estates.

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5. *Of the Valteline or Rhatish Wine.*

THIS Wine may deservedly be reckon'd among the best and wholsomeſt Wines, as many creditable Persons, who know the Taste and Virtues of all Sorts of Wines, have told me. Nay, *Suetonius* in the Life of *Augustus*, ſaith, that he was naturally a very little Drinker of Wine, but the *Rhatish* Wine pleased him beſt. This Wine, the farther it is faithfully and without Adulteration carried and transported, the better it is, and may be kept for many Years. 'Tis true, there are many Wines that are ſtronger, of a deeper Colour, and more palatable, but I believe none wholsomer; for I my ſelf have found it very medicinal: Nay,  
many



many are of Opinion, that the old Age a great many of the *Grifons* live to humanely speaking, is owing not only to the wholesome Air and Food, but also to the most wholesome Wine, their Spring-water, and their Milk. This Wine is to be had at Mr. *Razer's*, in the Court next door to the *Coopers-Arms* in St. *Miles Crooked-Lane*, near *Thames-street*, *London*.

I have hitherto, with all Brevity and Perspicuity, pointed at those things in my Native Country that are most necessary to be known, with which I hope the Reader will be satisfy'd: But if any desire a more full and large Description, and would be at the Charge, I offer to give such a one in time, with God's Help, which should be to their intire Satisfaction. And if any be desirous of knowing the Particulars of late Occurrences, not only of *Rhetia*, but of *Switzerland*, with which I am also very well acquainted, by reason of the many Books I have publish'd there, the many Journeys made thither, together with the Correspondence kept till now; I can give to my Patrons and Benefactors, by word of Mouth, or by Letter, a fuller Account than I was able to give 16, 17, and 19 Years ago, to the most Illustrious and  
Great

Great Pensionary *Heinsius*, who was to communicate it not only to their High Mightinesses the States of the United Provinces, but also to King *William* of Glorious Memory: And if the Relation should not be found true, I desire to be be look'd upon as the most impertinent and impudent of Men. But I hope it will appear, that I have not now lately, but long ago, as I can prove (far be from me all Arrogance and Boasting) by the publick Testimonials and Credentials of *England*, *Switzerland*, and *Rhætia*, next to the Glory of God, prefer'd the publick Good to any private Interest of my own, which to my Power I have endeavour'd to promote, not valuing, but patiently bearing and undergoing the Hatred and Treachery of Enemies, and the Reproaches of malicious Persons, hard Journies, vast Toils, together with chargeable and dangerous Sickneses, and great Perils of my very Life, and all this by God's Help; to whom be all Praise, Honour and Glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

POST-

# POSTSCRIPT.

**I**F any one has a Mind to know the true Reasons of the Rebellion in the *Välteline*, as likewise the Valour and Courage, not only of Men but the Women of *Rhætia* too, and how the *Valteline*, *Bormio*, and *Clavenna* came into the *Grison's* Hands; how honourably the Duke of *Roban* behaved himself towards the *Grisons*; if he would know the Revenues and Power of the Bishop of *Coire*, the ecclesiastical Government of the Protestant *Grisons*, and of what excellent Use and Importance their Ways and Passes are: Let him consult the Book quoted in the Account of Mr. *Masner*, where he will find what great Reason the *Grisons* have to secure their Borders and Passes, as being their Pearls and Jewels granted 'em by God Almighty, who, I pray, may for the future preserve and continue his Blessings upon 'em.

I could wish, that more of those my Countrymen, who are design'd for the Service of God, either in Church or State, would come into *England*, and that



that more *English* might go into *Switzerland*, *Rhætia*, and *Italy*, that so one and the other side might have fit Persons, not only well versed in the several Languages and Politicks, but did know the Humour and Genius of the People too, to be sent on Embassies, that so they might not be obliged to spend so much Time before they are acquainted with them, and commit their greatest Secrets to Interpreters. The King of *France* used to say, that he always sent the most able and pudent Minister to the *Swiss* and *Grisons*, because it were much easier to deal with one Head, or Prince, than with so many.

*Any Gentleman of what Quality soever, that had a Mind to travel through Holland Switzerland, (where he may have the best Opportunity to learn French, and all the Exercises fit for a Gentleman) and Rhætia into Italy; I offer my self as a faithful Guide, and promise to give such Security as shall fully answer his Expectation.*

F I N I S.

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A  
CATALOGUE  
O F  
BOOKS,  
PUBLISHED

By the Author of this Description,  
and here Annex'd upon the Request  
of some Friends.

A Consolatory Treatise in the Rhaetish, or the so call'd Rom. Tongue, 1682.

A Penitential on Mark, c. 1. 15. in the German Tongue. 1685.

A Manuduction upon the profitable Reading of the Bible, in the German Language. 1686.

A Treatise of the inhuman Cruelties of France. In the German and Rhaetish Tongue. 1687.

An Admonition to the Gisons, in the German Language. 1689.

A Shield against Persecutions. 1690.

Item. A Looking Glass of Magistrates and Judges in German.

A Treatise of keeping the Lord's Day Holy in the German and Rhaetish Language. 1691.

Item.

Item. The Art of Christian Warfare in German.

1693. Daily Prayers for the Rhatish Soldiers. An. 1693, and 94 made at Moos.

1694. *Eignorum Lapidum; Bajulus*, for Re-uniting the Protestants in Latin and German.

1694. The Kernel and Substance of the Military Laws of Christians, taken out of the great Volume of the *Corpus juris Militaris* in German.

Item. The deceitful sweetness, and the very bitterness it self of the Lusts of the Flesh in German.

Item. A Treatise of Earthquakes in German.

1696. A Discourse of Peace in German.

An Eucharistick Sermon for the Preservation of King *William III.* in German.

1697. An Explication of the 15th Psalm in German.

1698. A Consolatory Discourse on Psalm 42 and 43 in German.

A Supplication for Distressed Churches in German.

A Discourse of Three Travellers, and of the Liberty and Government of the Grisons, in Germ. 1698.

1699. A Treatise of the Lord's Supper in German.

A Sermon on *Rom. 8. 31.* in Germ. 1699.

1700. Penitential Prayers in German 1700.

1701. Other Prayers on the same Subject, in German 1701.

1702. Communication of the Saints in German.



A sure Destruction of the Counsels of  
wicked Enemies in German.

The Holy Husbandry in German.

A Congratulatory Sermon out of 1 Reg. 1.

Ver. 39.

The Authority, Usefulness, and the Right  
Use of the Holy Scripture in German.

### Approbation.

THE Christian Exhortation to the diligent N B.  
hearing, devout Reading and Serious Me- 1702.  
tating on the Holy Word of God, Printed at  
Zurich, 1686, which was opened by the ex-  
traordinary Diligence and Pious Zeal of the  
Industrious and Learned *Mr. John Leonhard*,  
is called, by the late famous *Mr. John Henry  
Heidegger*, a Compendious Kernel, an inge-  
nious, available, and in regard of its edify-  
ing Contents, worthy Manuduction; and re-  
commended to the Reading and Consideration  
of every one, as a very useful preparation to  
the more easie handling, and readier Under-  
standing of the holy Scriptures, as may be  
seen in his Printed Advertisement to the  
Reader, prefix'd to the Exhortation afore-  
said. Now if the said famous late Dr. Hei-  
degger should see what Pains the Author of  
the said Exhortation has been at since, upon  
the same Subject, (not to mention those 30  
useful Treatises, which he, like an other Dr.  
Bray, out of unfeigned Love for the Honour  
of God and Man's Salvation, has published  
on his own Expences, and with the hazzard

of his Health and Life) and with what clear-  
 ness he has set forth the usefulness and right  
 way of handling the holy Scripture: He  
 would in no wise have changed his Sentiments,  
 but would have approved the said Work with  
 great Satisfaction for its eximious edifying  
 Contents, and in a special manner recom-  
 mended it, together with the Author thereof  
 to all such States, Societies and both Spiritu-  
 al and Secular Superiors and Inferiors, as love  
 and advance the purity of Doctrine and Holy-  
 ness of Life; with his hearty wishes that the  
 fullness of the Blessing of God may attend this  
 Planting and Watering, which I, (who am  
 very well acquainted with the Author's Zeal,  
 Diligence and Sincerity in promoting God's  
 Glory, and the building of his Church, and  
 the prosperity of our Country) do hereby,  
 without dissimulation and with mouth, Hand,  
 and Heart, approving and applauding the  
 same, who am,

the Author's and the Candid

*Thuis 20 Nov.*

Reader's ready Servant,

1702.

*Otto Graf. Decan.*

and Pr. Synodi Praeses.

This Treatise was Printed in the German  
 Language at St. Gall. with special Privilege  
 of all the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland  
 and the Deputies of their Confederates at  
 Arau.

This

This Approbation was inserted in the Latin Manuscript, which I presented to the most honourable Society, for Propagating of the Gospel in foreign Parts, at his Grace the Arch Bp. of Canterbury's Library.

A Political Discourse directed to those Protestants, and Roman Catholick Grisons, that love Peace and Unity, how they both ought to preserve their Liberty, according to the Example of their Ancestors, who by the Grace of God, and their Concord, Sincerity and Magnanimity, derived this blessing upon us. 1703.

*Bajulus Lignorum Lapidumq;* Re-printed only in the German. 1704.

Item. An Abridgment of those Sermons made on *Genes. 3. 9.* in German.

An Abridgment of Sermons held on *John 21. 17.* in German. 1705.

Prayers for Repentance, publish'd in three several Languages. 1706.

Of the Oath and Confederacy in *Hesse* 17. in German. 1707.

*Hagianokagiphronists*, or a holy Care of Heavenly and Earthly Things, on *Col. 3. 2.* in German. 1708.

A Refutation of the unnecessary Complaint of *Rachel* in German. 1709.

*Bajulus Lignorum Lapidumq;* mended and enlarged. This Treatise has been approved and commended by many Learned Men, as well of the Augspurg, as Helvetic Confession: Anno 1711. In the Month of January his Excellency Baron de Smettau, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia 1710.



Prussia at the Hague, sent it to the famous Mr. Jablonsky, Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty the King of Prussia, who by the Reverend Mr. Achenbach, Chaplain to his Majesty, and Mr. Isaac Behagehl (a Member of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts) promised, that he would take care to get the said Book printed at Berlin, which the Bookseller at Franckfort on the Mayn would have at his own Charges, as Mr. Behagehl told me in his letter, dated at Franckfort, March 11. 1711.

## BOOKS ready for the PRESS

1. **A** Treatise against Factions, writ in the Rhenish Tongue.
2. A Sermon on Acts 24. v. 16. ib. writ in German, de Conscientia.
3. — On James 4. 7, and 8. in German.
4. The only and infallible Remedy, to introduce Piety, Honesty, Modesty, Chastity, Sobriety, Vigilance, Order and Magnanimity into the Army, and how to conquer the Enemy always and every where.

The Author is writing at present, The Christian Institution acquired, not only by the Experience of many Journals he has made through

through Rhetia and Switzerland; but by four times travelling into Holland, and twice into England: Shewing the way, how to begin Journeys well, how to prosecute 'em happily, and to finish 'em joyfully; with necessary and useful Observations for every Christian Pilgrim, in the way to his Heavenly Country.

P. S. The Benevolent Reader is desired to excuse the *Errata* of this Treatise, which was done in haste, because of the Author's Departure out of *England*.

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F I N I S.

through Herten and Switzerland; but by  
four times travelling into Holland, and twice  
into England: shewing the way, how to be-  
gin, how to proceed, how to procure the  
money, and to finish the journey; with ne-  
cessary and useful Observations for every  
Christian pilgrim, in the way to his Heaven.  
By George.

P. S. The Benevolent Reader is desired  
to excuse the Errors of this Treatise, which  
was done in haste, because of the Author's  
Departure out of England.

F. W. 1. 2.